NOTES 06: TWO QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES

Stat 120 | Fall 2025 Prof Amanda Luby

When we're interested in the relationship between two quantitative variables, the best visualization is a scatterplot. If we want to summarize the relationship in a single number, we'll often choose the correlation.

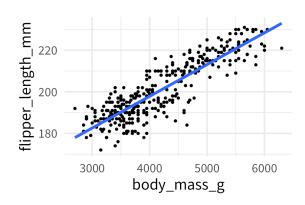
```
Correlation
```

```
cor(penguins$body_mass_g, penguins$flipper_length_mm, use = "complete.obs")
```

[1] 0.8712

If the relationship is linear, we can also summarize the relationship with "the line of best fit" or "least squares" line.

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = flipper_length_mm)) +
geom_point(size = .5) +
geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)
```

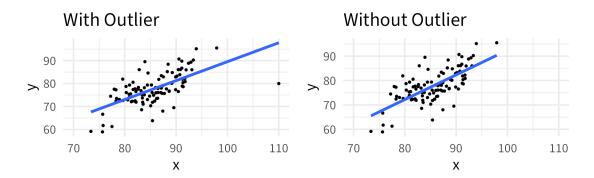


```
lm(flipper_length_mm ~ body_mass_g, data = penguins)
```

```
(Intercept) body_mass_g
136.72956 0.01528
```

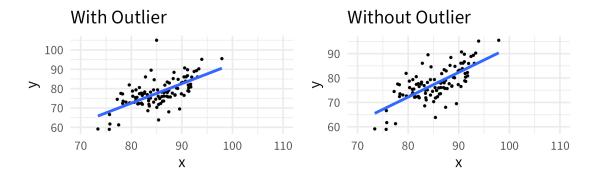
Interpretation:

Two types of outliers:



Best fit line with outlier: $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = 7.1 + 0.82\,\mathrm{x}$

Best fit line without outlier: $\hat{\mathrm{y}} = -8.79 + 1.01\,\mathrm{x}$



Best fit line with outlier: $\hat{\mathrm{y}} = -8.1 + 1.01\,\mathrm{x}$

Best fit line without outlier: $\hat{\mathrm{y}} = -8.79 + 1.01\,\mathrm{x}$